

From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Sat Mar 23 04:20:52 1991 remote
from tosspot
Received: by tosspot (1.63/waf)
via UUCP; Sat, 23 Mar 91 09:47:21 EST
for lee
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com id aa06995; Sat, 23 Mar 91 4:20:51 GMT
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP
(5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA05044; Fri, 22 Mar 91 21:34:52 -0500
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA05894
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:15:48 -0800 for brian
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA05811
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:15:27 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9103222115.AA05811@ucsd.edu>
Date: Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:15:26 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #226
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 22 Mar 91 Volume 91 : Issue 226

Today's Topics:

Anybody out there ever fixed a microwave oven (2 msgs)
ARRL DX 13: 14 MAR 1991
Ham interference on Cable TV? (3 msgs)
Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test
Hypercard HamStack Articles Part 7 of 8
More beginner's questions
No Code issue makes Scientific American

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 19 Mar 91 16:03:00 GMT
From: ucse!x!usc!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!linac, att!cbnews!moss!feg@ucsd.edu

Subject: Anybody out there ever fixed a microwave oven
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <91077.142209FC138001@ysub.ysu.edu>, FC138001@ysub.ysu.edu (Phil Munro) writes:

>
> My recomendation is *DON'T MESS WITH YOUR MICROWAVE* unless you are
> interested in finding out what cataracts are like. Stray microwave
> energy is very dangerous to your eyes!!!! And from the questions
> asked in this post it looks like the writer does not understand this!
>
> If any reader doesn't know what cataracts are, do some research! It
> is blindness, or partial blindness, due to a change in the clear lens
> of the eye. In other words, microwave can cook your eys, just like the
> white of an egg turns from clear to opaque!!

I wonder why you posted this article since it is obvious that you never tried to fix a microwave oven. Just because the outside cover of the oven is removed is no indication that microwave energy is now going to be spewed around even while operating. The oven door controls are still in effect, and there is no need to override them and stick your head into the oven as there is nothing in that compartment to fix anyhow.

The only possible item that might involve microwave radiation into the environment is the propeller paddle that many ovens use to prevent fixed nodes in the oven. If this item needs repair or replacement one would do this without the oven operating. It would be difficult to do otherwise as some of the electronics must be disabled to get at that mechanism driving the paddle.

Incidentally, if the oven needs to be operated in order to observe or measure anything, do put something into the oven to work on to provide a load, like a pot of water.

One more item for anyone attempting to repair the electronics: watch out for that capacitor connected to the magnetron. It is holding a lot of voltage and since the capacitor is about a microfarad it can hand you quite a jolt. So with power off, discharge that capacitor first thing. And BTW, that capacitor can hold that voltage for many minutes as I discovered after about 15 minutes.

Forrest Gehrke k2bt feg@dodger.att.com

Date: 18 Mar 91 21:59:33 GMT

From: zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac@sdd.hp.com,
Subject: Anybody out there ever fixed a microwave oven
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

chuck@csn.org (Chuck Luciano) writes:

I've never actually "fixed" an oven but I HAVE dismantled a number for their RF components. Can you say QRO at 2 gig? I thought you could :--)

>There is apparently a magnetron and a power supply, the magnetron has two
>wires attached to it, it is a sealed unit. I have to assume that the
>oscillator is inside the sealed unit.

The magnetron is the oscillator. Normally a microwave is run with a grounded anode and the filament (the 2 wires) excited at a high negative voltage (2- 4 kvp typically). This is convenient so that you don't have to stand on a rubber mat while operating the oven :-), since the waveguide is typically attached to the anode.

>Does anybody know if the magnetron is the most likely point of failure,
Yep.

>or is the supply?

Generally not. The px is typically a half wave rectifier with a power factor capacitor in series with the anode to ground. Little to fail here.

>Can I use a volt meter to measure the voltage from the
>power supply?

Yep. Won't mean much since the output is half-wave rectified but you can get an idea of whether juice is there or not. You'll need a high voltage probe because the voltages involved are as serious as death.

>Should I disconnect the supply from the magnetron before
>measuring the supply? If I disconnect the supply, should I provide a dummy
>load? Any other suggestions?

No and no. When the oven turns on, you should see a high voltage that decreases as the filament warms up in a second or 2. If you see this characteristic but with no heat or if you see the voltage come up and not decrease much at all, then the tube is shot.

You can buy replacement tubes for under \$70 at your local appliance repair parts shop. Take the tube with you for comparison. Note that the tube has some fairly powerful magnets so take care around magnetics.

Last caution, the capacitor is typically a microfarad at 4000 volts. It holds a charge for a LONG time. This is the voice of experience speaking :-)
It will make you hurt yourself.

John

--

John De Armond, WD40QC | "Purveyors of speed to the Trade" (tm)
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | Home of the Nidgets (tm)
Marietta, Ga |
{emory,uunet}!rsiatl!jgd | "Politically InCorrect.. And damn proud of it

Date: 16 Mar 91 04:19:59 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws@ucsd.edu
Subject: ARRL DX 13: 14 MAR 1991
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |
=====

ZCZC AE19
QST DE W1AW
DX BULLETIN 13 ARLD013
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
MARCH 15, 1991
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE and the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

FROM THE DXCC DESK. A reminder that the deadline for DXCC Honor Roll submissions is March 28, 1991. Cards must be received by March 28 to qualify for the next Honor Roll Listing.

NEPAL, 9N. Tom, K0TLM, along with AJ0E and VS6WW, plan to operate from Nepal, March 21 to 27. Both CW and SSB on the usual HF frequencies are offered, plus 6 meters.

MARIANA ISLANDS, KH0. Kenny, AH0K, will lead a team of DXers during the CQ World Wide WPX SSB Contest, March 30 and 31. The multi single effort will be from Saipan. Before and after the contest they will be found on the WARC bands on CW and also on 29 MHz FM,

using individual callsigns. QSL via JE2JCV.

BANGLADESHSH, S2. Jim Smith, VK9NS, has had to delay his DXpedition to Dacca because of the lack of an official to sign his license to operate. Jim states that his situation is still good, and he will make the trip in a few weeks or so, when a new communications official is established.

SOUTH GEORGIA, VP8. VP8CDJ, who is located on Bird Island, will be QRV again in mid March. Watch for him after 2100 UTC on 14256 KHz. QSL via GM4KLO.

ETHIOPIA, ET. Jack, W4IBB, as ET2A, is still very active. Look for him on 21248 or 21306 KHz around 1500 to 2000 UTC. Also check 28400 and 28482 KHz working Europeans at 0630 and 1100 to 1230 UTC. Jack has also been spotted on 14222 and 14256 KHz late in the evening. All QSLs go to WB2WOW.

COMOROS, D6. D68KN, D68TS, D68YD and D68YH will be used by a Japanese DXpedition to the Comoros Islands in the Indian Ocean, from March 18 to 21. The usual DX frequencies will be used on 160 through 10 meters, CW, SSB and RTTY. QSL to JL3UIX.

CAMEROON, TJ. TJ1BJ is often found on 15 meters on Saturdays at 0500 UTC. Look for him on Saturdays and Mondays on 21303 KHz at 1230 UTC. Also, check 3675 or 3795 KHz. QSL to K4UTE.

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

--

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

Date: 14 Mar 91 13:55:03 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!hellgate.utah.edu!caen!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!cbnewse!waco@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham interference on Cable TV?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar14.051606.25976@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
(Matt Byer) writes

>A question for those wiser than I....

>

>My friend's cable tv gets interrupted several times a week by
>what I think are ham operators. I can get parts of a callsign
>at times, but have yet to understand anything clearly enough
>to be sure of the call. Repeated calls to the local CATV company
>have not solved their problems. If we are able to hear a clear
>call, what should we do? I know I can look up the operator's
>name and address, but what then? Send the ham police? Call up
>and leave nasty messages? Leave nice messages?
>
>I am not a ham user, but I have a friend (out of town) who has
>explained some of what I described above. Any suggestions?
>
>Thanks, Matt Byer mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
>
>--
>
>
>
>
>Matthew Byer
>Champaign, Illinois, USA
>mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

The response posted about contacting the cable TV company is good advice. It could be the cable company's fault. However, there is one thing to check first; is your friend's cable TV converter hooked up to a VCR and the VCR hooked to the TV? If this is the case, hook the cable up directly to the TV and see if the problem still exists. VCRs are very susceptible to RFI (radio frequency interference). They are so poor, in fact, that the FCC does NOT protect them from RFI, which means that were the FCC to send an engineer out to check out a TVI (TV interference) complaint and a VCR was in line, the engineer would tell the person to remove the VCR from the circuit and then check out the TVI with the TV alone. Cordless phones and baby monitors are also not protected by the FCC for the very same reason; they are not adequately shielded against RFI.

It is quite possible that there is nothing wrong with the cable TV hookup and that the VCR is the source of the interference. However, if the removal of a VCR from the circuit does not result in the problem going away, then contacting the cable TV company would be a good idea. It would also not be a bad idea to locate the amateur operator, he/she is probably very close to your friend, and discuss the matter with the person. We amateurs must abide by FCC regulations on spurious emissions from our radios. TVI problems can often be very difficult to solve, but many times they are not. They are usually best solved with the cooperation of the amateur and the person with the TVI problem.

Good luck.

73, WB9VGJ
John L. Broughton
AT&T Bell Laboratories
1200 E. Warrenville Rd.
Naperville, IL 60566-7045
(708) 713-4319
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

Date: 20 Mar 91 01:33:02 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!
mrbg8552@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham interference on Cable TV?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

rlong@phonon.eng.ohio-state.edu (Prof. Ronald Long) writes:

>I sent an email to the original poster but decided to post
>on the net as well. No one asked whether he had cw or voice
>interference. How does he know it is a ham?

>Could it be that he is hearing the new cw identification that satellite
>uplinkers are now required to transmit? This was discussed on the net
>recently. I assume that it is supposed to be subaudible but I hear it
>often and if I had not read it on the net I would have assumed it was
>ham interference since I have not been able to copy it. It is just loud
>enough to be annoying but not loud enough to read (at least for me.))

It is a ham....I can hear voice and 6 character callsigns.
The last time I checked, CB's don't use those types of calls
and I don't copy code at all (couldn't be cw).

Thanks to all who mailed me responses and those who posted
suggestions and answers here. For those who are curious, the
interference was over cable channel 18 and a local ham informed
me that the local 2m repeater straddles the frequency that CATV uses
for that channel. Others informed me that a bad connection ANYWHERE
on the block can allow these signals to interfere with the CATV
signal and that the cable company is the responsible party.

A suggestion...in addition to the many helpful responses and
suggestions, I also received an equal number of indignant and
rude responses stating that it couldn't possibly be a ham's
fault because they don't have the power to break into CATV

wires, that there must be a problem with the TV because it is not ever the ham's fault if he/she is on a lawfully allocated frequency, that the television must be illegally connected to cable because that is the ONLY way a ham signal could get in, etc....etc....etc.....

My point: Please don't get so defensive and rude when a non-expert in ham radio operations (as I clearly identified myself) asks a question and suggests that it might possibly be a ham's fault. While most if not all of the readers/operators here operate within the law, I read enough posts to know that there are some who do not.

Matt Byer

--

Matthew Byer
Champaign, Illinois, USA
mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

Date: 14 Mar 91 07:28:33 GMT
From: ucselx!bionet!apple!mips!sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!cunxf.cc.columbia.edu!cunxb.cc.columbia.edu!mig@ucsd.edu
Subject: Ham interference on Cable TV?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar14.051606.25976@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> you write:

>A question for those wiser than I....

>

>My friend's cable tv gets interrupted several times a week by
>what I think are ham operators. I can get parts of a callsign
>at times, but have yet to understand anything clearly enough
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>have not solved their problems. If we are able to hear a clear
>call, what should we do? I know I can look up the operator's
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>and leave nasty messages? Leave nice messages?

>

>I am not a ham user, but I have a friend (out of town) who has
>explained some of what I described above. Any suggestions?

>

>Thanks, Matt Byer mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

>Matthew Byer

>Champaign, Illinois, USA
>mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

You should complain to the cable-co. police. The Amateur Radio operators are licensed to transmit. The cable company is not. If the cable company feed is picking up any unwanted signals, then that is through a problem with the cable company's equipment. And it is the cable company's responsibility to alleviate such problems and to respond to complaints. Send a letter to the company and, if necessary, to the FCC. But, in some cases, the signal may be picked up by your tv right through it's plastic case. This is NOT the fault of anyone except the manufacturer, who skimmed on the materials and quality. Your cable company can do little about this. In this case, your tv should be fixed by a technician, or you can buy a better tv--a difficult proposition, since one cannot determine this sort of immunity solely by price.

In short, if you can find out the source of the transmissions, you may be able to schedule a test, to help determine a solution. This is probably more in the domain of the cable co, though. Note the exact hours of the problem, and the exact nature of it. Can you record it on your vcr? How long does it last, etc. Then call the cable co with your data. In my area, at least, the cable co. has had problems with faulty cables and equipment. It took them several months to solve the problem, but they finally did, in part, thanks to help from the local amateurs, who found that signal was leaking OUT of the cable, as well as going INTO the cable. It is important to note that cable companies use frequencies allocated to the Amateur Radio service and their cables are supposed to keep their signals in and ours out.

Good luck! (hope you don't mind the rambling)

* * * * * ===== Meir Green
* * * * * ===== mig@cunib.cc.columbia.edu
* * * * * ===== N2JPG

Date: 19 Mar 91 14:42:38 GMT
From: agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!hal.CWRU.Edu!rab@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Hints & Kinks for taking the General code test
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar19.020410.2745@informix.com> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>In article <1991Mar14.224017.6341@mentorg.com> mrosneck@mentorg.com (Mark Rosneck) writes:

>>My father is going to (finally) upgrade to General...

>>

>> [stuff deleted]

>>

>>What sort of a test should he expect? How is it graded? Is a sending

>>test still required? Are there any hints for taking the test?

>>
>> [more stuff deleted]
>
>Call your local VEC. Tests differ from one location to another.

That's for sure!!

>Generally, he will enter a room and be asked to put on a pair of
>headphones.

Headphones?! At both sessions I've attended a portable tape player was set up at the front of the room and people were working on written exams while code testing was going on. In the more recent session, seating was rearranged so that those taking code were in the front of the room so they could hear. In the earlier session, I was the only person taking 20 wpm and was at the extreme back of the room trying to copy while most of the others were either shuffling their test papers or waiting for 13 wpm. Perhaps the VE's were trying to simulate the crowded band conditions? :) In any case, all's well that ends well, I guess!

> There is a warm-up period of five minutes or so where
>code is sent at the same speed as the test. Then the guy announces
>that the test will begin, you hear a series of "V"s , and the 5-minute
>test starts. After the test, you are given a 10-minute written
>exam with questions like:

>
> KK6MY DE ...
> A) WA6OIP
> B) WA7OIP
> C) WA6GIP
> D) WA7GSP
>
> [another sample question deleted]

In both sessions I've attended, the 10-question written test on the code was not multiple-choice but fill-in. And the code test could also be passed by submitting one minute of solid copy.

>There will probably be NO sending test.

My experience corroborates that. BTW, both of my sessions were ARRL/VEC.

Roger (51 days and counting)

--

Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University

rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

Date: 18 Mar 91 15:48:03 GMT
From: genrad!dls@husc6.harvard.edu
Subject: Hypercard HamStack Articles Part 7 of 8
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

24-Feb-91 16:06 dls Create for Tech v3.3

BUGS to fix in HyperCard Ham Stacks

This assumes that you already have the article on how to fix bugs in my HyperCard Ham Stacks. If you don't have this, ASK for it. It gives a general description of how to fix the most LIKELY bugs in the Ham Stacks.

This contains the following updates:

Technician Ham Stack v3.2 CHANGES to get to v3.3 - fixes bugs
found by jkeyes@east.sun.com - THANKS

<Angle brackets give an explanation of the fix>

MSG: means type the following into the message box. You can get a message box at any time by pressing Ctrl M (in HyperCard, that is).

MenuItem->Menuchoice: means choose the menu item as specified.

Technician Ham Stack v3.2 CHANGES to get to v3.3:

Before opening ham stacks, pull up a message box and type:

put true into hamstacktest

Now open Technician stack.

1. a. MSG: go card "#138" <typo in question 3AD-5-1.1>
b. Objects->Card Info, click Script
c. Change "put 12 into group" to "put 13 into group"
d. Click OK
2. a. MSG: go card "#256" <typo/answer in q 3AG-4-2.2>
b. Change "3AG-4-2.1" in question to "3AG-4-2.2"
c. Objects->Card Info, click Script
d. Change answer "D" to "C"
e. Click OK
3. a. MSG: go card "#267" <answer in q 3AH-2-5.2>
b. Objects->Card Info, click Script
c. Change answer "C" to "D"
d. Click OK

4.
 - a. Tools->Field (upper right icon) <lock texts for q & a>
 - b. Click on text for question
 - c. Objects->Card Info, check "Lock Text", click OK
 - d. Click on each answer text in sequence, then perform Step 4c.
 - e. Tools->Browse (upper left icon)

5.
 - a. Go to help card (Go->First, then click ?) <change version>
 - b. Change first line from "3.2 5-Feb-91" to "3.3 24-Feb-91"
 - c. Click "Compact Stack"
 - d. MSG: put false into hamstacktest
 - e. go to Home stack by clicking on any house, UPDATE COMPLETE!

< You may also want to change the Version number specified in the Info: Exit HyperCard, Click on Technician Ham Test, File->Get Info, Change "3.2" to "3.3". >

```
->Diana L. Syriac      dls@genrad.com      Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea)      <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST      CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad              AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA      <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459      <-
```

```
-----
Date: 20 Mar 91 16:03:17 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!caen!kuhub.cc.ukans.edu!heacock@ucsd.edu
Subject: More beginner's questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
```

I am in the process of becoming a ham (studying for license, learning code, reading everything I can get my hands on, etc.), and many of you were very helpful a couple of months ago when I first started looking into amateur radio seriously. (Thanks.) Here are some new questions:

1. I bought a Sangean 803A shortwave receiver a while back, and as it covers 150-29999 kHz and has a BFO, I have been using it to monitor the HF amateur bands (in search of CW slow enough for me to copy). So far, so good; I have even been able to copy a few folks in the novice bands. But it seems that most of the time I hear more than one signal at a time on a given frequency, sometimes three or four, which makes it hard to copy the one I want to hear (the slowest one!). My question is this: Is this the normal state of affairs, or does my receiver lack adequate selectivity, or what? Are "real" HF receivers or transceivers any better?

2. I would like to hear more discussion about antennas for apartment-dwellers. I live in a two-story apartment with a basement, and my "shack" is down there. The built-in whip on my Sangean receiver doesn't work too well in the basement, so I attached a wire to the heating ductwork overhead, and that's working much better. When I finally get my ticket, and when I finally get a rig of some kind together, is this "antenna" going to be adequate, or am I asking for trouble? I've heard of people using rain gutters, bedsprings and the like...any suggestions?
3. I want to build my own gear, or at least some of it. The thought occurred to me that maybe I could get on the air by building a simple CW transmitter and using the Sangean for my receiver. Is this feasible?

Thanks in advance for any help you can provide.

--

```

+=====+=====+
| Doug Heacock, Academic Computing Services | heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu |
| The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS    | heacock@ukanvax.bitnet   |
| ##### <--watch this space...             |                          |
+=====+=====+

```

Date: 15 Mar 91 15:11:23 GMT

From: sdd.hp.com!samsung!news.cs.indiana.edu!know!cs.utexas.edu!csc.ti.com!ti-csl!
m2.csc.ti.com!tilde.csc.ti.com!axis!sqa.dsg.ti.com!edh@ucsd.edu

Subject: No Code issue makes Scientific American

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar14.132447.6544@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:

>

>Check out page 152 of the April, 1991 issue of Scientific American. There is
>a short half page article on the new no-code Technician. There are three
>interesting points that are discussed:

>

>* Clearly they talked to someone from the ARRL, 'cause they took the "credit"
>for it... "It was the ARRL, among others, that proposed the present change

H'MM -- it is dangerous to make conclusions (ARRL took "credit") based on
writers prose. Some points: a)ARRL, AMONG OTHERS did propose the change; they
have polled membership before about this, etc. Let's not go into flame wars
about this again shall we? b)I believe the author would have been derelict if
he had not contacted the ARRL .. and other groups and agencies as well. c)If
the author is worth the ink they used to print the article, the conclusions

are his own, moderated only by the editorial style of SA.

>

>* There was also a discussion of why it took so long for this to happen, and
>that "A code-free license had been resisted by the nation's half a million
>hams for years, in part because it might destroy the fraternitylike
>quality of owning a license." Yeah, like no more hazing rituals.

>

My wife (KI5EV) got her ticket before I did. She learned morse code in the military, has a technical background, and has a computer degree (her Army job was radio direction finding/finger-printing, neat huh). I took forever to get 5 wpm (I was a communications analyst when we met, so I had the technical background, and later took a Master's in computer info systems). My oldest son (14) just passed no-code Tech. He's been studying code too, and will continue (still young HI). But, he's grown up with computers and technology all around him. We've worked hard at trying to instill a sense of community responsibility in him (and his younger brother and sister). He has already volunteered his time in public service events; now that he has his ticket, he can help out on the communications end. Around here it always seem we need more operators out there for the X event than we have volunteers for the positions. We welcome one and all!

>

>louie

>WA3YMH

P.S. Sorry about the rambling - I am tired of ARRL-bashing and I am pro new members in our ranks, however they come in. If we lead, they will follow, learn, do good, and be the leaders tomorrow. If we gripe and kibitz . . .

Standard disclaimers apply; your milage may vary - 73!!

--

Ed Humphries	Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK	Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com
-. -. -.-. -.-	Packet N5RCK@NA4M

Date: 18 Mar 91 17:40:03 GMT

From: swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!kilroy!gwalsh@ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <907@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>, <28971.27d6c678@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>, <17429@crdglw1.crd.ge.com>

Subject : Re: IC24AT vs IC32AT (and TH77A)

In article <17429@crdglw1.crd.ge.com> perley@trub (Donald P Perley) writes:

>In article <28971.27d6c678@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>, baxter@kuhub writes:

>>In article <907@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>, waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters)

writes:

>>I have seen mods posted to allow the new TH77 to receive the 350-370 and
>>850-890 mhz bandss. Also, the Alinco 560 HT can also be modified to have these
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>OK, the th77 can get cellular.. if it went a little further like the
>24at, it could get the 900 mhz ham band. That is at least a little bit
>useful since there are a couple of 900 mhz repeaters around here.

The TH77A can dial 800-950MHz, although, all the ones i've seen so far have
a gap between about 864-874MHz. If it can do 350-370MHz as stated above
I wanna know about it! I haven't seen that mod yet!!

>
>>QUESTION: I've seen the picture of the 24AT with tow frequencies displayed ,
>>one two meter and one 440. Does it have simultaneous receive like the FT470
>>and the Alinco DR560? (I think the TH77 may have simul. rvc also, but not
>>sure.)

The TH77A DOES do simultaneous receive.

>
>It doesn't have simultaneous receive, but it can do cross-band full
>duplex or repeat. The new kenwood (the th77 I think) can not only
>receive on both bands simul., but if you tweak it right it can receive
>2 channels on the same band simultaneously.

The TH77A can simultaneously receive 2 UHF channels (by using the VHF
VFO and roughly tripling it).

I'm still looking for information on moving the VCO up the band. I
really have no use for listening to 410MHz stuff so I would like to get
in there and shift the lock range up the band and start listening to
500-512MHz. I have seen one TH77A that was modified to do this!
Unfortunately, the ham that had it done was charge \$50. Either way,
its possible to get it to listen to stuff about 500MHz and I am
dying to find out how!!!

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End of Info-Hams Digest
